



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

मंगलवार, 30 अक्टूबर, 2018 / 08 कार्तिक, 1940

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Shimla-171002, the 27th October, 2018

No. PBW(B)F(7)3/2009-II.—In continuation of this department's notification of even number, dated 21st August, 2018, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to declare the 'Karchham-Sangla-Chitkul' road in District Kinnaur having a length of 41.500 kms. as Major

District Road No. 99 at Sl. No. 90. Accordingly the total length of Major District Roads in District Kinnaur will be 62.700 KM and in the State will be 4207.760 kms.

By order,
Sd/-
(MANISHA NANDA)
Addl. Chief Secretary (PW).

LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

CORRIGENDUM

Shimla-171002, the 8th October, 2018

No. Shram (A)4-12/2010-BOCW.—In partial modification of this department's notification of even number dated 10th May, 2018, the name and address of committee members at Sr. No. (b)(1) may be *read as* Sh. Paramjeet Singh (Pammi), MLA, Doon, District Solan, H. P. and the word at Sl. No. (g)(3) *i.e.* (BMS), shall be treated as deleted.

By order,
Sd/-
Addl. Chief Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SDM-CUM-EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, SHRI NAIAN DEVI JI

DOOR-TO-DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL BYE-LAWS 2018

NOTIFICATION

Dated : the 18th October, 2018

No. 4 MCND/2018-840.—The following Bye-laws made by Municipal Council **Shri Naina Devi Ji**, for regulating The **Door-to-Door Garbage Collection & Disposal—2018** in exercise of the powers conferred by section 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994) read with rule 15 (zf) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 having been confirmed by State enforcement, as required under section 217 of the aforesaid Acts are here by published for general information, namely :—

BYE-LAWS TO REGULATE DOOR-TO-DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, SHRI NAINA DEVI JI

CHAPTER-I

GENERAL

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(a) These Bye-laws may be called **The Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal Bye-laws—2018 of Municipal Council, Sh. Naina Devi Ji** for municipal solid waste management & disposal.

(b) These bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra the gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government.

(c) This shall apply to **Shri Naina Devi Ji** municipal area.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (A) "**act**" means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act 1994;
- (B) "**bulk waste generator**" means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day;
- (C) "**bye-laws**" means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction;
- (D) "**composting**" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- (E) "**disposal**" means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- (F) "**domestic hazardous waste**" means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;
- (G) "**door to door garbage collection**" means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;
- (H) "**dry waste**" means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;
- (I) "**dump sites**" means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
- (J) "**fine/penalty**" means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these or bye-laws;

(K) “**municipality**” means the municipal Council Shri Naina Devi Ji of Himachal Pradesh State.

(L) “**non-biodegradable waste**” means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

(M) “**sanitary land filling**” means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;

(N) “**sanitary waste**” means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;

(O) “**schedule**” means the schedule indicating the rate in respect of sign boards;

(P) “**secondary storage**” means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;

(Q) “**segregation**” means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;

(R) “**service provider**” means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;

(S) “**user fee/charge**” means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services;

(T) “**waste picker/Collector**” means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of re-usable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

Words and expressions used herein but not defined, but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts and Rules.

CHAPTER-II

MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

3. Municipal Solid Waste Management.— The Municipal Council shall establish an integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM) system with an aim to reduce the amount of waste

being disposed, while maximizing resources recovery and efficiency. The preferred waste management system shall focus on the following points, namely:—

- (i) *Reduction and reuse at source.*—The most preferred option for Solid Waste Management shall be prevention of waste generation. It will be helpful in reducing the handling, treatment, and disposal costs and specially reduce various environmental impacts such as leachate, air emissions and generation of greenhouse gases.
- (ii) *Waste recycling.*—Recovery of recyclable material resources through a process of segregation, collection and re-processing to create new products shall be the next preferred alternative.
- (iii) *Composting.*—As far as possible the organic fraction of waste shall be composted and used to improve soil health and agricultural production adhering to norms.
- (iv) *Waste-to-Energy.*—Where material recovery from waste is not possible, energy recovery from waste through production of heat, electricity or fuel may be preferred. Bio-methanation, waste incineration, production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and co-processing of the sorted dry rejects from municipal solid waste are to be commonly adopted “Waste to Energy” technologies.
- (v) *Waste disposal.*—Remaining residual waste, which ideally comprises of inert, shall be disposed in sanitary landfills constructed in accordance with stipulations of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (vi) The Integrated Solid Waste Management system shall be environment friendly. Waste minimization, waste recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture and use which are promoted in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be adopted for reduction of greenhouse gases.

CHAPTER-III

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION

4. Segregation & Primary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste:

- (a) It will be prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable covered bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors designated by ULBs or Agency Hired by ULBs once a day or at the frequency as decided by respective local body on the timing fixed by the service provider. Every citizen has to pay a fixed monthly rental for the services of door-to- door garbage collection.
- (b) Waste generators shall be encouraged to segregate waste and store at source in three separate colour bins *i.e.* green—for biodegradable waste, blue—for non-biodegradable, red—for domestic hazardous waste.

- (c) All institutions with more than 5,000 sqm. area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these bye-laws and in partnership with the Municipal Council ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Municipal Council.
- (d) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipal Council, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Municipal Council.
- (e) Used sanitary waste are to be securely wrapped as and when generated in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a newspaper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste or dry waste.
- (f) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the Municipality.
- (g) Store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (h) Bulk waste generators of garden and horticulture waste like park, stadium etc. shall store separately in their premises and dispose of the same as may be prescribed by the Municipal Council from time to time.
- (i) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste and such waste shall follow the rules specifically separately specified for the purpose.
- (j) Every waste generator has to ensure that there is no practice of burning or burying the solid waste generated by him, throwing on streets/open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.
- (k) Littering of waste on streets/open space/water bodies/drain shall be fined on the spot. On iterative they will be punishable and can subject to court as per rule.
- (l) Time to time awareness generation campaigns should be organised to motivate people. RWA (Resident Welfare Association), Local NGOs, representative of public association and elected local member should be involved in the programme to motivate citizen.

5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste:

- (a) Each and every house in the city/town should be approached for the primary collection of waste by means of wheel barrow, push cart, tricycle, small auto tipper depending on the size of road available.

- (b) Municipal Council have to arrange for daily door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;
- (c) Municipal Council have to establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door-to-door collection of waste;
- (d) Municipal Council have to facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management including door-to-door collection of waste.
- (e) Municipal Council have to collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation.
- (f) Municipal Council have to collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible.
- (g) Time for the door-to-door collection services will have to fix by the concern ULBs. Generally timing should be between 6.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. For proper waste collection vehicle such as tricycle, auto tipper used for door-to-door garbage collection should be equipped with Alarm with audible decibel fixed as per the rules and timing should be strictly followed by the sanitation workers.
- (h) For door-to-door garbage collection from commercial complex, offices and secondary bins timing should be between 9-00 A.M. to 11-00 A.M.
- (i) For proper solid waste management & grievance redress Municipal Council should set up small office/centre in each ward of their boundaries.
- (j) Under door-to-door services user charge for collection should be formulated on the following criteria

Sl. No	Category of User	User Charge on monthly basis (INR)
1.	Household (area less than 2000 sq. feet)	50
2.	Household (area more than 2000 sq. feet)	100
3.	Commercial Complex (Dhabba, sweet shop, coffee houses, provisional stores)	100
4.	Pan Shop	50
5.	Tea Shop	100
6.	Shops (Daily needs, Parshad & Manyari)	50

7.	Vegetables & fruits shops (Retails)	100
8.	Sweet/snacks shop (Big)	100
9.	Offices (2 rooms)	50
10.	Offices (3-5 rooms)	100
11.	Offices (6-10 rooms)	200
12.	Bank	100
13.	Govt. Schools	100
14.	Private Schools	100
15.	Hotel/Restaurant/Guest House (upto 10 rooms)	200
16.	Hotel/Restaurant/Guest House (11-20 rooms)	300
17.	PG Hostel/Guest House (21-30 rooms)	400
18.	Dharamsala	550
19.	Workshop (Tyre puncture shop)	100
20.	Workshop (repair shop)	100
21.	Govt. College	100
22.	Private College	100
23.	Hospital	100
24.	Chemist shop	100
25.	Laboratory	100
26.	Scrap Dealers	200
27.	Street Vendor	50
28.	Cow Dung from cattle at households	00
29.	Any other establishment(s) not mentioned above	To be decided by ULB

Note.—User charge as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB time to time keeping in view the polluter pay principle to meet the operation and maintenance cost of the services under Solid waste management.

(k) User charge mentioned above for door-to-door services needs to be collected from each and every household & other establishments of all the wards in the municipal boundaries of the ULBs. Users charge decided above, contact person's name &

number needs to be conveyed to general public through different media such as display on the vehicles used for these services, hoardings, pamphlets etc. Also, awareness generation campaigns need to be organised.

(l) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor should be practised with open hand or without safety measure as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste:

Municipality by their own or with help of Agency hired needs to develop storage bins/secondary storage points for the collection of waste generated in the town, they will also be responsible to monitor the condition of these bins so that no filthy or unhygienic condition develops around. While establishing or monitoring secondary storage bins following precaution needs to be taken care :—

(a) Storage/Secondary storage bins should be designed and develop on the basis of the quantity of waste generated, density of population in the notified municipal boundaries. Minimum distance between two bins should be 500 meters and within radius of 1 Km. maximum numbers of bins should be limited upto to 5. Established bins must be covered with movable lid and must be approachable/connected with metallic or non-metallic road.

(b) Bins provided by Municipal Council or any hired agency should be designed in such a manner so that waste disposed in does not get scattered in open atmosphere and it should be artistic in nature so that it motivates people to dispose their waste in the bins not in open.

(c) Bins placed at designated place by Municipal Council or any hired agency should motivate people to practice waste segregation and it should be placed as per Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016 having colour coding for different types of waste.

- Green.—Biodegradable waste (Food Waste, garden waste)
- Blue.—Non-Biodegradable waste
- Red.—Hazardous or toxics waste

(d) Well-designed Vehicle like auto Tipper/Compactor should be used for the purpose of transportation of waste and evacuating the bins.

(e) All the co-operative society, residential welfare association/society, institutional organisation will be responsible to place suitable quantity of bins approved by the Municipal Council on the fixed place in their compound so that waste generated from there can be stored properly and collected from time to time by the municipal vehicle. User charge for these services fixed by the ULBs should be collected by the authorised person of local body.

(f) It will be prime responsibility of all the waste generators/citizens to store and sell/ handover the recyclable waste to the Ragpickers/Kabadiwala or person/organisation designated by the Municipal Council. They have to ensure that no such waste is being disposed on the road/drain/secondary storage bins/open space.

(g) Door-to-door garbage collection, secondary storage bins, collection & transportation, processing of waste and disposal of waste in sanitary land fill site, all these services

will be provided by Municipal or any hired agency. ULBs will charge user fee for all these services and violator will be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.

- (h) Waste from the slaughter house, fish market, fruit & vegetable market is biodegradable in nature, so proper storage facility should be designed so that no health hazard spreads from this & facility for composting should be developed to make use of such waste in generating organic manure from it. For ensuring proper disposal of such waste every generator have to ensure best storage facility and segregation of such waste at source and door- to- door collection should be practiced by ULBs to collect 100% of such waste and take to processing plant. On violation, waste generator should be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- (i) Municipal Council have to establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres.
- (j) Bio medical & industrial waste should not be mixed with municipal waste and such waste should be stored and disposed separately as per the rules applicable. For the disposal of bio-medical waste common bio-medical waste treatment facility (CBMWTF) should be developed in each ULB either separately or on the cluster basis. By paying the fixed user fee such waste can be easily disposed off.
- (k) Construction and demolition waste should be stored separately as and when generated, in his/her own premises and shall be disposed off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. ULBs should fix user charge for transportation and disposal of C&D waste and generator should dispose this waste by paying the charge as per the rules and at the designated place. Disposing of such waste in open space, road side, common place will be treated as illegal and fined as per the rules.
- (l) Gardening/Horticultural waste should also be stored separately at source. ULBs should fix a day or two in week and some place where generator should give their waste and from there it should be transported to disposal site.
- (m) Dry leaves, plastic and other such waste should not be burnt in open, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable, violator should be fined as per the rules.
- (n) Stray animal should be restricted from roaming in and around the waste disposal site & secondary storage bins or any public place in the town.
- (o) Every citizen, institutions, office buildings, commercial complexes has to ensure that there is no open discharge of grey water, black water or any other such polluted water in drain, open space or on road which can spread health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.
- (p) No person should dispose dead animal or any such material in open space, road side, community park or any other place which can spread pollution and health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.

- (q) Municipal Council have to set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transportation vehicle is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body.
- (r) Municipal Council can develop bins free solid waste management facility but for this 100% waste collection from the door step of the generator should be ensured.

7. Secondary Collection & Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste:

- (a) Each storage bins/secondary storage bins should be attended daily by the help of auto tipper, tractor, compactor etc.
- (b) Closed vehicle should be used for the transportation of waste. To reduce the frequency of loading and unloading of waste compactor should be used.
- (c) Municipal Council will have to ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility.
- (d) Transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste.
- (e) Transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility. Ensure transportation of construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

CHAPTER-IV

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PROCESSING & DISPOSAL

8. Waste Processing Plant:—

Municipal Council with help of State Pollution Control Board approval needs to develop solid waste management/processing plant to make use of daily generated biodegradable waste so that it can reduce the quantity of waste being disposed at the sanitary land fill site.

- (a) Municipal Council have to collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions.
- (b) Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.

- (c) For processing of Biodegradable Waste Municipal Council have to establish waste processing plant such as composting plant—windrow compost plant, vermin composting plant, waste to energy or any other such technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build—operate—transfer (BOT)/Object Oriented (OO) method.
- (d) For processing of mixed recyclable waste Municipal Council have to establish recycling unites such as incineration, RDF Plant or other such recycling technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build—Operate-Transfer (BOT)/Object Oriented (OO) method.
- (e) Municipality may also send the non-biodegradable/dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories for co-processing.

9. Waste Disposal:—

- (a) Municipal Council have to stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over.
- (b) Municipal Council have to allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill.
- (c) Sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule—I of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill.
- (d) Municipal Council have to investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio mining and bio-remediation and where so ever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites.
- (e) Municipal Council have to ensure that in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio- remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

CHAPTER—V

MONITORING BY WARD COMMITTEE

Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.—A Ward Sanitation Committee shall be constituted in each ward of the Municipal Council. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have 11 to 15 members. The members of the WSC would comprise of ward member, sanitary inspector, tax collector or a designated officer by Municipal Council for each ward, representatives of Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs) of the ward, representatives from slum sanitation committee, representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth club etc), local leaders, senior citizens etc. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation activity in the ward.

CHAPTER-VI

STAKEHOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

10. Responsibilities of various stakeholders:—**10.1 Responsibilities of Waste Generators:**

- (a) No waste generator shall throw the waste generated by him on the street, open spaces, drain or water bodies.
- (b) No person shall let the dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organisation, commercial establishments to accumulate in their own compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health.
- (c) To wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste.
- (d) All citizens shall have the responsibility to dispose of the recyclable waste generated in their complexes to the waste pickers authorised by the Municipal Council or waste collector or containers of the Municipal Council and not put it on the road under any circumstances.
- (e) All waste generators shall pay user fees as specified in these bye-laws.
- (f) No waste generator shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies,
- (g) No dead animals or their remains to be thrown in any public places or any such place, which create any kind of pollution.
- (h) If any person is found violating activities prohibited for doing, fine charges shall be collected from the offender by the Municipal Council.

10.2 Responsibility of Ward Sanitation Committee:

- (a) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation and cleanliness activities in ward.
- (b) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall act as a grievances redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level.
- (c) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have the power to impose fine on any offender and also have the power to waive of penalties.
- (d) The Ward Sanitation Committee will promote home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygiene around the facility.

(e) The Ward Sanitation Committee will give warning to any offenders of these bye-laws. After two warning by the Ward Sanitation Committee or the Municipal Council, penalty shall be collected from the violator as per the provisions of these bye-laws.

10.3 Responsibility of the Municipal Council :

- (a) The Municipal Council shall within its territorial area , be responsible for ensuring daily and throughout the year system of cleaning of all common roads, places, temporary settlements, slums, areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, tourist spots, cemeteries and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the nearest declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which the municipal authority may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mode, apart from its own permanent cleaning staff and vehicles.
- (b) The Municipal Council or the authorized agency engaged by the Municipal Council shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- (c) The Municipal Council for the purpose of managing such sanitation activities in decentralised and regular manner shall designate one ward officer, in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc. for final disposal of city's garbage.
- (d) The designated ward officer by the Municipal Council shall also be a member of the concerned Ward Sanitation Committee which shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues of the concern ward and meet complaints of citizens on issues of sanitation.
- (e) The Municipal Council shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the technologies and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- (f) The Municipal Council shall create awareness through Information, Education and communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators on minimal generation of waste, not to litter, re-use the waste to the extent possible, practice segregation of wet bio- degradable waste, dry recyclable and combustible waste and domestic hazardous waste at source, wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste, storage of segregated waste at source and payment of monthly user fee.
- (g) Chemical fertilizers shall be replaced by use of compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Municipal Council and any other places within two years of notification.
- (h) Promote recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (i) The Municipal Council shall make efforts to streamline and formalize Solid Waste Management Systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (rag pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste Management in cities.

(j) Ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce.

(k) Ensure occupational safety of the Municipal Council own staffs and staffs of outsource agency involved in collection, transport and handling waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment's.

(l) In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer-in-charge of the facility shall report to the Municipal Council immediately which shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

CHAPTER-VII

PROSECUTION & PENALTIES

11. Prosecution:—

(i) Prosecution can be made on violation of above said rules Under Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 and Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Even the prosecution can be made on the official/ workers responsible for implementing so called services under the above said Bye-laws if they are not performing their task or delaying their responsibility to implement the services.

(ii) Whosoever contravenes the provision of above said Bye-laws shall be in addition to the penalties already mentioned under any act/ rules/ laws/bye-laws for time being in force would be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and other civic amenities and the Executive Officer/Secretaries of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other services if granted in favour of Institution/Commercial Establishment/person committing the offence.

12. Penalties:—

On the violation of above said municipal Bye-laws fixed penalties are as below :

Sl. No.	Offence	Municipal Council
1.	Littering by People of residential colony	Rs. 500 per day
2.	Open dumping by shopkeepers	Rs. 500 per day
3.	Littering/open dumping by restaurants owners	Rs. 1000 per day
4.	Littering/open dumping by Hotel Owners	Rs. 1000 per day
5.	Open defecation/urination in public place	Rs. 500 per offence committed
6.	Disposal of dung in open space/public place	Rs. 1000 per day
7.	Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public place by resident	Rs. 2000 per day
8.	Littering of waste like dung, construction & demolition waste on road while transporting through private tractor/vehicle	Rs. 2000 per day
9.	Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place	Rs. 2000 per day
10.	Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place	Rs. 2000 per day
11.	Not keeping of closed dust bins in adequate number & quantity by owners mention from Sl. No 2- 4	Rs. 2000 per day

12.	Spilling of Oil, Dust, Water & other material by road side Motor, Bike, Bicycle repair mechanics	Rs. 1000 per day
13.	Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flesh or any other material of animal(s) by shopkeeper	Rs. 1000 per day
14.	Littering by pet animals like dogs, cow, etc. on road side/open space/community place	Rs. 1000 per day
15.	Littering or disposal of waste in front of marriage hall, community place, exhibition hall, Mela ground	Rs. 2500 per day
16.	Encroachment of Road for/by Dhabas or any other such shop and disposing of waste on road side, open space	Rs. 500 per day
17.	Encroachment of Road for/by fruit, vegetable local vendor and disposing of waste on road side, open space	Rs. 250 per day
18.	Encroachment of Road Hair cutting saloon and disposing of waste on road side, open space	Rs. 250 per day
19.	Encroachment & Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public place by businessman, shopkeepers	Rs. 2000 per day
20.	Non-Segregation of waste at source	

i.	Residents	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
ii.	Shopkeepers	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
iii.	Restaurants owners	Rs. 1000 for first offence and Rs. 2000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
iv.	Hotel Owners	Rs. 1000 for first offence and Rs. 2000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
v.	Industrial Establishment	Rs. 1000 for first offence and Rs. 2000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
vi.	Sweets, snacks, fast food. Ice-creams, sugarcane & other juice and vegetables vendor carts	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.

13. Repeal/Contradict:—

- ✓ Once these bye-laws come into force any other rules, bye-laws, policy with regard to this matter adopted by any ULB will be considered as disaffirm.
- ✓ Any work done or scheme implemented under any previous rules/bye-laws will not be impugning unless until it is just opposite or completely contrary to the action to be taken under the above said bye-laws.

By order,
Sd/-
(ANIL CHAUHAN),
SDM-cum-Executive Officer,
Municipal Council, Shri Naina Devi Ji.

HIMACHAL PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION, SHIMLA**NOTIFICATION***Shimla, the 27th October, 2017*

No. HPERC/438.—WHEREAS the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred as “the Commission”) notified the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Power Purchase Obligation and its Compliance) Regulations, 2010, which were published in the Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh, dated 29th May, 2010;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government notified the revised Tariff Policy which was published *vide* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-1, Section-1 dated 28-01-2016;

AND WHEREAS para 6.4 (1) of the Policy provides that pursuant to provisions of Section 86(1) (e) of the Act, the Appropriate Commission shall fix a minimum percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee for purchase of energy from renewable energy sources, taking into account availability of such resources and its impact on retail tariffs. Cost of purchase of renewable energy shall be taken into account while determining tariff by SERCs. Long-term growth trajectory of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) will be prescribed by the Ministry of Power in consultation with MNRE:

Provided that cogeneration from sources other than renewable sources shall not be excluded from the applicability of RPOs;

AND WHEREAS further, para 6.4 (1) (i) also provides that within the percentage so made applicable, to start with, the SERCs shall also reserve a minimum percentage for purchase of solar energy from the date of notification of this policy which shall be such that it reached 8% of total consumption of energy, excluding Hydro Power, by March, 2022 or as notified by the Central Government from time to time;

AND WHEREAS now, in view of the above provisions and in order to achieve the target of 1,75,000 MW renewable energy by, 2022, the Ministry of Power in consultation with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, GoI *vide* Order dated 22nd July, 2016 had notified the Long-term growth trajectory of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) for Non-Solar as well as Solar Energy, uniformly for all States/Union Territories, initial for three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the same trajectory has been notified by the Commission *vide* notification, dated 24th March, 2017 published in the Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh dated 27th March, 2017;

AND WHEREAS in continuation to the earlier Order dated 22nd July, 2016, the Ministry of Power in consultation with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, GoI *vide* Order No. 23/03/2016-R&R, dated 14th June, 2018 has notified the Long-term growth trajectory of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) for Non-Solar as well as Solar Energy, uniformly for all States/Union Territories, for further three years period from 2019-20 to 2021-22;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 62, section 66, clauses (a), (b) and (e) of section 86 and sub-section (1), clause (zi) of sub-section (2) of section 181, of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Commission proposes to amend the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Power Purchase Obligation and its Compliance) Regulations, 2010 and as required by sub-section (3) of section 181 of the said Act and rule 3 of the Electricity (Procedure for Previous Publication) Rules, 2005, the draft amendment regulations is hereby published for the information of all the persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft amendment regulations will be taken into consideration after the expiry of twenty one (21) days from the date of notification together

with any objections or suggestions which may within the aforesaid period be received in respect thereto.

The text of the aforesaid draft regulations is also available on the website of the Commission *i.e.* <http://www.hperc.org>.

The objections or suggestions in this behalf should be addressed to the Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, Vidyut Aayog Bhawan, Block-37, SDA Complex, Kasumti-171009 (HP).

DRAFT REGULATIONS

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These regulations may be called the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Power Purchase Obligation and its Compliance) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

(2) These regulations shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh.

2. Amendment of Regulation 4.—In regulation 4 of the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Power Purchase Obligation and its Compliance) Regulations, 2017 :

(a) for the Table, the following table shall be substituted, namely:—

“ Table-Minimum percentage for Renewable Power Purchase Obligation

Year	Minimum Quantum of Purchase in percentage (%) from renewable sources (in terms of energy in kWh) of total consumption		
	Non-Solar	Solar	Total
2019-20	10.25%	7.25%	17.50%
2020-21	10.25%	8.75%	19.00%
2021-22	10.50%	10.50%	21.00%

- (a) The RPPO will be on total consumption of electricity by an obligated entity, excluding consumption met from hydro-electric sources of power.
- (b) In case the achievement of Solar RPO compliance to the extent of 85% and above, the remaining shortfall if any, can be met by excess Non-Solar energy purchased beyond specified Non-Solar RPO for that particular year.
- (c) Further, in case on achievement of Non-Solar RPO compliance to the extent of 85% and above, the remaining shortfall if any, can be met by excess Solar energy purchased beyond specified Solar RPO for that particular year.”;

(b) immediately after sub-regulation (1), the numbering given (1) and (2) to the succeeding sub-regulations shall be corrected as (2) and (3).

By order of the Commission,
Sd/-
Secretary.

**In the Court of Sh. Sanjeev Kumar Executive Magistrate Dharamshala,
Tehsil Dharamshala, District Kangra, H.P.**

1. Shri Varun Choudhary s/o Shri Rattan Chand Choudhary, r/o V.P.O. Tangroti, Tehsil Dharamshala, District Kangra.
2. Smt. Priyanka d/o Shri Shanker Dev, r/o Vill. Sidhbari, Tehsil Dharamshala, Distt. Kangra

Versus

1. The General Public,
2. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Dharamshala.

Public Notice

Whereas the above named applicants have made an application under Section 8(4) of the H.P. Registration of Marriages Act, 1996 alongwith an affidavit stating therein that they have solemnized their marriage on 24-04-2016 at Tangroti but has not been found entered in the records of the Registrar of marriages *i. e.* Secretary G.P. Barol;

And whereas, they have also stated that they were not aware of the laws of the registration of marriage with the Registrar of Marriages and now, therefore necessary orders for the registration of their marriage be passed so that their marriage is registered by the concerned authority.

Now, therefore, objections are invited from the general public that if anyone has any objection regarding the registration of the marriage of above named applicants, then they should appear before the court of undersigned on 06-11-2018 at Tehsil Office Dharamshala at 2.00 P.M. either personally or through their authorized agent.

In the event of their failure to do so orders shall be passed *ex parte* against the respondents for the registration of marriage without affording any further opportunity of being heard.

Issued under my hand and seal of the court on this 05-10-2018.

Seal.

Sd/-
*Executive Magistrate,
Tehsil Dharamshala, District Kangra, H.P.*

**In the Court of Shri Anil Sharma, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shimla (R),
District Shimla (H. P.)**

Sh. Gulab Singh Verma s/o Shri Ganga Dass, r/o Village Damog, P.O. Dharogra, Tehsil Sunni, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

Versus

General Public

. . . Respondent.

Whereas Sh. Gulab Singh Verma s/o Shri Ganga Dass, r/o Village Damog, P.O. Dharogra, Tehsil Sunni, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh has filed an application alongwith affidavit in the court of undersigned under section 13(3) of the Birth & Death Registration Act, 1969 to correct the date of birth of his/her own name— Sh. Gulab Singh Verma s/o Shri Ganga Dass, r/o Village Damog, P.O. Dharogra, Tehsil Sunni, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh in the record of Secy., Birth and Death, Gram Panchayat Dharogra, Tehsil Sunni, District Shimla.

Sl. No.	Name of the family member	Relation	Date of birth
1.	Gulab Singh Verma	Own	01-07-1960

Hence, this proclamation is issued to the general public if they have any objection/claim regarding correction of date of birth of above named in the record of Secy., Birth & Death, Gram Panchayat Dharogra, Tehsil Sunni, District Shimla may file their claims/objections on or before one month of publication of this notice in Govt. Gazette in this court, failing which necessary orders will be passed.

Issued today 25 -10-2018 under my signature and seal of the court.

Seal.

Sd/-

*Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Shimla (R), District Shimla.*

**In the Court of Sh. Vipin Verma, Naib-Tehsildar-cum-Executive Magistrate, Kotkhai
District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**

1. Sh. Sapan Bhardwaj s/o Shri Om Prakash Bhardwaj, r/o Village Ghunda, P.O. Himri, Tehsil Kotkhai, District Shimla, H.P.
2. Smt. Shaveta d/o Shri Ravi Dutt Sharma, r/o Village Fatehpur, P.O. Sariana, Tehsil Mukerian, District Hoshiarpur (Punjab) . . . Applicants.

Versus

1. General Public,
2. The Registrar of Marriages

Subject.—Registration of Marriage under Section 8(4) of the H.P. Registration of Marriages Act, 1996 (Act No. 21 of 1997).

Public Notice

Whereas the above named applicants have made an application under section 8(4) of the Himachal Pradesh Registration of Marriages Act, 1996 alongwith relevant documents stating therein that they have solemnized their marriage on 01-08-2012 at Nimantran Banquets, Zirakpur-Panchkula Road, N.A.C. Zirakpur (Punjab) but has not entered their marriage in the records of the Registrar of Marriage, Gram Panchayat Himri, Tehsil Kotkhai, District Shimla, H.P. ;

And whereas, they have also stated that they were not aware of the laws for the registration of marriage with the Registrar of Marriages and now therefore, necessary order for the registration of their marriage be passed so that their marriage may be entered in the concerned Gram Panchayat.

Now, therefore, objection are invited from the general public that if anyone has any objection regarding the registration of marriage of the above named applicants, they should appear before the court of undersigned on or before 05-11-2018 at Tehsil Office Kotkhai, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh at 10.00 A.M. either personally or through their authorised agent.

In the event of their failure to do so, order shall be passed *ex parte* for the registration of marriage without affording any further opportunity of being heard.

Issued under my hand and seal of the court on this 4th day of October, 2018.

Seal.

VIPIN VERMA,
*Naib-Tehsildar-cum-Executive Magistrate Kotkhai,
District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.*

**In the Court of Sh. Rishabh Sharma, Executive Magistrate, Tehsil Nerwa,
District Shimla, H.P.**

Shri Anil Kumar s/o Shri Kali Ram, r/o Village Gianh, P. O. Gianh, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H.P. *.. Applicants.*

Versus

General Public *.. Respondent.*

Application under section 13(3) of Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969.

Whereas Shri Anil Kumar s/o Shri Kali Ram, r/o Village Gianh, P. O. Gianh, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H.P. has preferred an application to the undersigned for registration of name of his/her Son/Daughter namely Mr. Sawrit whose date of birth 05-03-2016 in the Gram Panchayat Manu Bhabia, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

Therefore, by this proclamation, the general public is hereby informed that any person having any objection for entry as to date of birth mentioned above, may submit his/her objection in writing in this court on or before 12-11-2018 failing which no objection will be entertained after expiry of date and will be decided accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of the court of this 12-10-2018.

Seal.

Sd/-
(RISHABH SHARMA),
*Executive Magistrate,
Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H. P.*

**In the Court of Sh. Rishabh Sharma, Executive Magistrate, Tehsil Nerwa,
District Shimla, H.P.**

Shri Santosh Kumar s/o Shri Bhagat Ram Chauhan, r/o Village Kofor, P. O. Tikkari, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H.P. .. *Applicants.*

Versus

General Public .. *Respondent.*

Application under section 13(3) of Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969.

Whereas Shri Santosh Kumar s/o Shri Bhagat Ram Chauhan, r/o Village Kofor, P. O. Tikkari, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H.P. has preferred an application to the undersigned for registration of name of his/her Son/Daughter namely Mr. Nikhil Kumar whose date of birth 27-07-2007 in the Gram Panchayat Tikkari, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

Therefore, by this proclamation, the general public is hereby informed that any person having any objection for entry as to date of birth mentioned above, may submit his/her objection in writing in this court on or before 12-11-2018 failing which no objection will be entertained after expiry of date and will be decided accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of the court of this 12-10-2018.

Seal.

Sd/-
(RISHABH SHARMA),
*Executive Magistrate,
Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H. P.*

ब अदालत श्री पी० एल० शर्मा, सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी, उप-तहसील टिक्कर,
जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०

मिसल नं० : 17-XIII-B-18

तारीख मरजुआ : 20-09-2018

श्री फकीर चन्द पुत्र श्री निहाल चन्द, निवासी ग्राम दरोटी, परगना नावर, उप-तहसील टिक्कर, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०।

बनाम

आम जनता

हरगाह आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि श्री फकीर चन्द पुत्र श्री निहाल चन्द, निवासी ग्राम दरोटी, परगना नावर, उप-तहसील टिक्कर, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र० ने इस अदालत में अपना नाम दरुस्ती हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र गुजार रखा है कि उसका नाम मौजा दरोटी के राजस्व रिकार्ड में प्रशान्त पुत्र निहाल चन्द दर्ज है जो कि गलत है, जबकि उसका असल नाम मुताबिक पंचायत रिकार्ड, राशन कार्ड, आधार कार्ड के अनुसार फकीर चन्द है जिस बारे उपरोक्त प्रार्थी ने यह रिकार्ड आवेदन-पत्र के साथ संलग्न कर अदालत में दायर किया है।

अतः इस विषय में किसी का कोई उजर व एतराज हो तो वह असालतन व वकालतन मिति 22-11-2018 या इससे पूर्व इस अदालत में प्रस्तुत करें अन्यथा प्रार्थी के पक्ष में आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 22-10-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित /—
(पी० एल० शर्मा)
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी,
उप-तहसील टिक्कर, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०।

ब अदालत श्री जसमेर सिंह, कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, तहसील रोहडू,
जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०

श्री प्रेम चन्द पुत्र स्व० श्री रघुबीर सिंह, निवासी गांव खलाडगी, डा० जगोठी, तहसील रोहडू जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०

प्रार्थी।

बनाम
आम जनता

उनवान मुकदमा—दरख्बास्त जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत।

इस कार्यालय में श्री प्रेम चन्द पुत्र स्व० श्री रघुबीर सिंह, निवासी गांव खलाडगी, डा० जगोठी, तहसील रोहडू जिला शिमला, हि० प्र० ने प्रार्थना-पत्र गुजार कर निवेदन किया है कि उसकी माता श्रीमती निलपी पत्नी स्व० श्री रघुबीर सिंह की मृत्यु दिनांक 15-03-1990 को हो गई है परन्तु अज्ञानतावश उसकी मृत्यु तिथि को ग्राम पंचायत जगोठी के मृत्यु रजिस्टर में आज तक दर्ज नहीं करवाया गया है तथा इनके मृत्यु की तिथि को दर्ज करने के आदेश ग्राम पंचायत जगोठी को दिये जावें।

अतः इस इश्तहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को भी श्रीमती निलपी पत्नी स्व० श्री रघुबीर सिंह की मृत्यु की तिथि व नाम ग्राम पंचायत जगोठी में दर्ज करने में किसी भी प्रकार का उजर व एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 10-11-2018 तक असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर होकर लिखित व मौखिक प्रस्तुत करें। यदि उक्त तारीख तक कोई उजर/एतराज प्रस्तुत नहीं हुआ तो यह समझा जावेगा कि उपरोक्त मृत्यु तिथि ग्राम पंचायत जगोठी में दर्ज करने हेतु कोई आपत्ति नहीं है तथा मृत्यु तिथि ग्राम पंचायत जगोठी में दर्ज करने के आदेश पारित कर दिये जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 10-10-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

जसमेर सिंह,
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
रोहडू जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०)।

न्यायालय सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम वर्ग सुन्नी, जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश

वाद संख्या : 6/XIII-A-1/2018

तारीख मरजुआ : 03-10-2018

श्री दिनेश कुमार

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रार्थना—पत्र बराये दरुस्ती नाम।

हरगाह खास व आम को बजरिया नोटिस सूचित किया जाता है कि श्री दिनेश कुमार पुत्र श्री चेत राम, निवासी महाल जुबड़, परगना छोटाबल, तहसील सुन्नी, जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना—पत्र प्रस्तुत कर अभिव्यक्त किया है कि प्रार्थी का नाम राजस्व रिकार्ड में दुर्गा सिंह पुत्र श्री चेत राम दर्ज है जो कि गलत है परन्तु पंचायत रिकार्ड व अन्य प्रमाण—पत्र में नाम दिनेश कुमार पुत्र श्री चेत राम दर्ज है जो कि सही व सत्य है। उन्होंने उसे ठीक करने के लिए प्रार्थना—पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है।

अतः इस प्रार्थना—पत्र बारे आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को नाम दरुस्त करने में आपत्ति हो तो वह अपनी आपत्ति लिखित रूप में दिनांक 12-11-2018 अथवा इससे पूर्व इस न्यायालय को प्रस्तुत करें। तदोपरान्त कोई आपत्ति मान्य नहीं होगी।

हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से आज दिनांक 03-10-2018 को जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम वर्ग,
सुन्नी, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी (तहसीलदार), नाहन, जिला सिरमौर, हि० प्र०

श्री नरेस कुमार पुत्र श्री रूलदा राम, निवासी ग्राम कण्डईवाला डाकरा, तहसील नाहन, जिला सिरमौर
बनाम

आम जनता

उपरोक्त प्रार्थना—पत्र श्री नरेस कुमार पुत्र श्री रूलदा राम, निवासी ग्राम कण्डईवाला, तहसील नाहन, जिला सिरमौर, हि०प्र० ने अधीन धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत करके आवेदन किया है कि उसकी पुत्री दीपा रानी की जन्म तिथि 16-11-2001 है, जो ग्राम पंचायत बरमापापड़ी, तहसील नाहन के रिकार्ड में दर्ज नहीं करवाया गया है। जिसे प्रार्थी अब दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

अतः सर्वसाधारण को इस इश्तहार द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उजर या एतराज हो तो वह स्वयं अथवा अपने प्रतिनिधि द्वारा मिति 05-11-2018 को प्रातः 10.00 बजे अदालत में उपस्थित आकर प्रस्तुत करे। अगर उक्त तारीख को किसी का उजर/उत्तराज प्राप्त नहीं होता तो दीपा रानी का नाम व जन्म तिथि को दर्ज करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये जावेंगे।

आज दिनांक 06-11-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

देवपाल,
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी (तहसीलदार),
नाहन, जिला सिरमौर (हि० प्र०)।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी (तहसीलदार), नाहन, जिला सिरमौर, हि० प्र०

श्री अरुण ठाकुर पुत्र श्री हरी चन्द, निवासी ग्राम धार क्यारी, तहसील नाहन, जिला सिरमौर, हि० प्र०

बनाम

आम जनता

उपरोक्त प्रार्थना—पत्र श्री अरुण ठाकुर पुत्र श्री हरी चन्द, निवासी ग्राम धार क्यारी, तहसील नाहन, जिला सिरमौर, हि० प्र० ने अधीन धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत करके आवेदन किया है कि उसका नाम एवं जन्म तिथि दिनांक 28—06—1968 है, जो ग्राम पंचायत नाहन में दर्ज नहीं है। जिसे प्रार्थी अब दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

अतः सर्वसाधारण को इस इश्तहार द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उजर या एतराज हो तो वह स्वयं अथवा अपने प्रतिनिधि द्वारा मिति 05—11—2018 को प्रातः 10.00 बजे अदालत में उपस्थित आकर प्रस्तुत करे। अगर उक्त तारीख को किसी का उजर/एतराज प्राप्त नहीं होता तो श्री अरुण ठाकुर का नाम व जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत नाहन में दर्ज करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 06—11—2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

देवपाल,
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी (तहसीलदार),
नाहन, जिला सिरमौर (हि० प्र०)।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी (तहसीलदार), नाहन, जिला सिरमौर, हि० प्र०

श्रीमती पार्वती पुत्री सन्त राम, निवासी ग्राम शम्भूवाला, तहसील नाहन, जिला सिरमौर, हि० प्र०

बनाम

आम जनता

उपरोक्त प्रार्थना—पत्र श्रीमती पार्वती पुत्री सन्त राम, निवासी ग्राम शम्भूवाला, तहसील नाहन, जिला सिरमौर, हि० प्र० ने अधीन धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत करके आवेदन किया है कि उसका नाम एवं जन्म दिनांक 01—01—1947 है, जो ग्राम पंचायत बनकला में दर्ज नहीं है। जिसे प्रार्थी अब दर्ज करवाना चाहती है।

अतः सर्वसाधारण को इस इश्तहार द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उजर या एतराज हो तो वह स्वयं अथवा अपने प्रतिनिधि द्वारा मिति 05—11—2018 को प्रातः 10.00 बजे अदालत में उपस्थित आकर प्रस्तुत करे। अगर उक्त तारीख को किसी का उजर/एतराज प्राप्त नहीं होता तो श्रीमती पार्वती देवी का नाम व जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत बनकला में दर्ज करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 06—11—2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

देवपाल,
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी (तहसीलदार),
नाहन, जिला सिरमौर (हि० प्र०)।

**न्यायालय श्री विजय कुमार राय, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी ऊना, जिला ऊना
(हि० प्र०)**

दावा संख्या..... /Teh. Una/M. Reg./2018

Sh. Daksh Kumar s/o Sh. Tilak Raj, r/o V.P.O. Nangal Salangri, Tehsil & Distt. Una (H.P.)

बनाम

आम जनता

दावा अन्तर्गत धारा 8(4) विवाह पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1996.

उपरोक्त मुकदमा उनवान वाला में Sh. Daksh Kumar s/o Sh. Tilak Raj, r/o V.P.O. Nangal Salangri, Tehsil & Distt. Una (H.P.) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि उसका विवाह दिनांक 22-04-2015 को Smt. Jyoti d/o Mangat Ram, r/o RZB-136 Nihar Vihar, Delhi Permanent r/o V.P.O. Ajouli, Tehsil & Distt. Una (H.P.) के साथ हुआ है लेकिन अज्ञानता के कारण अपने विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण ग्राम पंचायत नंगल सलांगड़ी, तहसील ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में न करवा सका।

अतः इस सन्दर्भ में आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त वर्णित के विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत नंगल सलांगड़ी, तहसील ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में दर्ज करवाने बारे किसी को एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 09-11-2018 को इस न्यायालय में उपस्थित होकर प्रस्तुत कर सकता है अन्यथा उसके बाद उक्त वर्णित विवाह के पंजीकरण हेतु आगामी कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी। उसके बाद कोई भी एतराज काबले समायत न होगा।

आज दिनांक 09-10-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व न्यायालय की मोहर द्वारा जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

विजय कुमार राय,
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)।

न्यायालय श्री विजय कुमार राय, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)

दावा संख्या..... /Teh. Una/B&D/2018

श्री विक्रम पुत्र स्व० श्री सतपाल, वासी गडैहर, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)

बनाम

जनता आम

दरखास्त जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

उपरोक्त मुकदमा उनवान वाला में श्री विक्रम पुत्र स्व० श्री सतपाल, वासी गडैहर, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि उसके बड़े भाई मोहन लाल की मृत्यु सड़क के किनारे गांव लोअर अरनियाला में दिनांक 24-11-2016 को हुई थी लेकिन अज्ञानता के कारण मृत्यु का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत लोअर अरनियाला, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में दर्ज न करवा सका है।

अतः इस सन्दर्भ में आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त वर्णित मृत्यु का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत लोअर अरनियाला, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में दर्ज करवाने बारे किसी को कोई उजर या एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 15-11-2018 को अथवा उससे पूर्व इस न्यायालय हजा में उपस्थित होकर प्रस्तुत कर सकता है अन्यथा इसके बाद उक्त वर्णित मृत्यु के पंजीकरण हेतु आगामी कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी। इसके बाद कोई भी एतराज काबले समायत न होगा।

आज दिनांक 15-10-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व न्यायालय की मोहर द्वारा जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

विजय कुमार राय,
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)।

न्यायालय श्री विजय कुमार राय, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, ऊना,
जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)

दावा संख्या..... /Teh. Una/M. Reg./2018

श्री अनिल कुमार पुत्र श्री रमेश चन्द, वासी कुरियाला, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)

बनाम

आम जनता

दावा अन्तर्गत धारा 8(4) विवाह पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1996.

उपरोक्त मुकद्दमा उनवान वाला में श्री अनिल कुमार पुत्र श्री रमेश चन्द, वासी कुरियाला, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि उसका विवाह दिनांक 25-07-2005 को श्वेता पुत्री श्री विजय सिंह, वासी नारी, तहसील ऊना के साथ हुआ है लेकिन अज्ञानता के कारण अपने विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत कुरियाला, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में दर्ज न करवा सका है।

अतः इस सन्दर्भ में आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त वर्णित के विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत कुरियाला, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में दर्ज करवाने बारे किसी को एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 15-11-2018 को अथवा इससे पूर्व न्यायालय हजा में उपस्थित होकर प्रस्तुत कर सकता है अन्यथा उसके बाद उक्त वर्णित विवाह के पंजीकरण हेतु आगामी कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी। उसके बाद कोई भी एतराज काबले समायत न होगा।

आज दिनांक 15-10-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व न्यायालय की मोहर द्वारा जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

विजय कुमार राय,
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)।

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Reena Mahajan d/o Late Sh. Subhash Mahajan, Tehsil Dharamshala, Distt. Kangra, H.P. do hereby declare that by mistake in School record my minor daughter's name wrongly entered Mahi Gupta. It should entered correct name Mohika Gupta.

REENA MAHAJAN
d/o Late Sh. Subhash Mahajan,
Tehsil Dharamshala, Distt. Kangra, H.P.

